

SENECIO HINTONIORUM (ASTERACEAE) A NEW AUREOID SPECIES
FROM NORTHEASTERN MEXICO

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Intensive field work by a number of systematic collectors on and about Cerro Potosi in Nuevo Leon, Mexico, has revealed the following novelty.

Senecio hintoniorum B. L. Turner, sp. nov.

Senecio bellidifolius H.B.K. *accedens* sed *foliis crassioribus denticulatiorebus glabris, achaeniis glabris.*

Perennial herbs 5-30 cm high. Stems arachnoid to glabrate. Leaves rosellate at first, progressively fewer and gradually reduced upwards, 2.5-7.5 cm long, oblanceolate to spatulate, thick, glabrous or nearly so, the petioles 1-4 cm long, clasping, the margins 3-16 denticulate. Heads radiate, borne 1-8 on simple leafy scapes, the ultimate peduncles 0.5-4.0 cm long. Involucre campanulate, 8-10 mm high, 8-12 mm across; bracts 20-30, linear-lanceolate, glabrous except for the tufted apices, the calyculum of 3-8 short bracteoles. Ray florets yellow, 8-21, pistillate, fertile; ligules 5-10 mm long, 2-4 mm wide. Disk florets numerous (40-100); corollas glabrous, 6-8 mm long; tube ca 3 mm long, the limb narrowly funnelform, 4-5 mm long, the lobes 5, acute, ca 1 mm long. Achene columnar, tan, ca 3.5 mm long, pubescent along the 4-5 angles; pappus of 50-60 delicate white, ciliate, bristles, 5-6 mm long.

TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo Leon: Municipality Galeana, Cerro El Potosi, rocky treeless summit, 3850 m, 25 Jun 1969, G. B. Hinton et al. 17048 (holotype TEX; isotypes to be distributed).

Additional collections examined, all from the summit of Cerro El Potosi: Chiang et al. 8051 (LL); Dorr & Atkins 2293 (TEX); Gilbert 48 (TEX); C. H. & M. T. Mueller 1247 (TEX); Sundberg et al. 1939 (TEX); Warnock 2015 (TEX); Wells & Nesom 218 (LL).

Senecio hintoniorum is closely related to S. bellidifolius H.B.K. of central and southern Mexico, but is readily distinguished by its thicker, more denticulate, glabrous leaves and pubescent achenes.

According to Craig Freeman (pers. comm.), student of the aureoid Senecios of Mexico, working under the direction of Ted Barkley, S. hintoniorum is more closely related to S. tridenticulatus Rydb. of the United States than it is to S. bellidifolius. But he does concur that S. hintoniorum is a "good" taxon worthy of specific rank. In addition to collections from Cerro Potosi, Freeman (1985) also cites collections from Coahuila (ca 20 mi E Saltillo, McVaugh 12311, MICH) and from Tamaulipas (Pena

Nevada, Stanford et al. 2505, GH, NY, UC).

It is a pleasure to name this species for the Hinton family, whose late patriarch, George B. Hinton, amassed a wealth of collections from southern Mexico, and whose son Jaime has extended by continuing the sequential numbering system established by his father. Jaime was the third person to collect the present species (first collected by the Muellers in 1934), and he has assembled the most extensive set of collections from Cerro Potosi known to this author.

I am grateful to Dr. Ted Barkley who kindly examined material of the taxon and confirmed its undescribed status and to Craig Freeman who relinquished a manuscript name for that proposed here and who kindly presented me with an "advanced" copy of his thesis for comparative purposes. All of this with the highest standards of scientific detachment, a rare quality in aspiring doctorates much less among professional practitioners. M. C. Johnston provided the Latin diagnosis.

LITERATURE CITED

- Freeman, C. R. 1985. A revision of the aureoid species of Senecio (Asteraceae; Senecioneae) in Mexico, with a cytogeographic and phylogenetic interpretation of the aureoid complex. Doctoral Thesis, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.